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33, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the
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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [354]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 15th October, 1907. [1565]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.
MR. CURT STOCKHAUSEN, having
Resigned from our Service, CEASES
to Sign our Firm per Procuration from this
Date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1910. [567]

NOTICE.
DURING the Absence of Mr. H. P.
WHITE from the Colony, Mr. G. W.
BARON will have Charge of the Interests of
our Firm and will Sign per Procuration.
DOUGLAS, LAPPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1910. [568]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Partnership heretofore subsisting be-
tween us the undersigned carrying on business
as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS at
No. 5, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, under
the Style or Firm of "VERNON & SMYTH"
has been dissolved and the Interest and
Responsibility of the undersigned JOHN
YARDLEY VERNON VERNON in the said Firm
has ceased as from the 31st March, 1910.
All debts due to and owing by the late Firm
of VERNON & SMYTH will be received and paid
respectively by the undersigned FRANK SMYTH,
who will continue to carry on the said business
under the Style or Firm of "VERNON &
SMYTH."
Dated the 1st day of April, 1910.
J. Y. V. VERNON.
F. SMYTH.
480.

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WANTED.
A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER for
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1910. [577]

WANTED.
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Apply—
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1910. [578]

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Agents.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [908]

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [184-168]

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[535]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT"
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [542]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [536]

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, April 23rd, 1910, by Sir Polham Warren, K.C.M.G., at H. B. M.'s Consulate General, Shanghai, and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., LESLIE JAMES BLACKBURN, of Walsall, England, to JESSIE BEATRICE, daughter of William Goodfellow, of Shanghai.

On Saturday, April 23rd, by Sir Polham Warren, K.C.M.G., at H. B. M.'s Consulate General, Shanghai, and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., JAMES HENRY WITCHELL, son of Job Witchoff, of Hongkong, to MABEL MAY, daughter of William Goodfellow, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUE ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 30TH, 1910.

The phenomenal development of rubber cultivation in Malaya and the cessation of indentured immigration to the Federated Malay States from India have drawn attention to the labour difficulties which are lugubriously anticipated by not a few to confront those engaged in the chief enterprise of the peninsula, and, as is only to be expected, the discussion of the subject in Home papers has revealed some extraordinary misconceptions held by those who seek to enlighten others on an important topic. It has been gravely suggested that the cessation of indentured labour from India would practically bring to a standstill the numerous industrial undertakings in Malaya, but a little knowledge of the actual state of affairs, or a little reflection, would have shown there was no occasion for such a pessimistic outlook. The proportion of indentured labour, in comparison to free labour, is so small as to have little apparent effect on the present labour market, but,

even if this indentured Indian immigration had not been prohibited, there would still remain the great desideratum as to how the future requirements of the increasing number of rubber plantations in the matter of labour were to be met. It is estimated that in three years' time the minimum number of coolies required will be 100,000—a calculation which is based on a liberal estimate of the tapping coolies' powers—so that it is likely that at least 120,000 will be required. If the margin given by continuing immigration over the numbers annually returning be added to the total at present in the country there will, three years hence, be a deficiency of at least thirty thousand. Such a shortage is bound to cripple any new industry, and it is not surprising that local action is being taken with a view to strengthening the force of labour in the peninsula. Javanese indentured coolies were considered as an alternative, but even if they were procurable, they are not popular with the average planter, so that the only choice left was that of Chinese labour, which has such an excellent testimonial in the material development of the Straits Settlements. There seemed to be no division of opinion as to the suitability of the Chinese for work which had hitherto been largely in the hands of Tamils—indeed the Chinaman was regarded as an advance on the darker-skinned workman—but there was some apprehension as to the cost of this labour. Whether it would prove more expensive than that which it superseded remains to be seen, but as it offers the only possible solution of the difficulties confronting the planters the question of wages should not be beyond adjustment. That the idea of employing Chinese labour is materialising is demonstrated by the report of the sub-committee of the Planters' Association of Malaya, which has recommended that the only way of remedying the unsatisfactory and precarious state of affairs in the peninsula is the direct importation of Chinese from China to Malaya. The report proceeds: "It is a well known fact that the present system of Tamil free labour was started by the importation of Indian immigrants under long indenture, and whilst it seems necessary to start the immigration of Chinese agricultural labour on the same lines, although on a shorter indenture, it is hoped that in the near future a steady and increasing influx of free labour will result. Such direct importation of coolies from China is, in our opinion, however, not one which could be undertaken by the Association, and is, we consider, distinctly a matter that had more properly be left to private enterprise; and we understand that a Company for the very purpose, mentioned above, has actually been constituted." Indentured labour is the only practical form in which it can be introduced, and with the success—far from success it was despite the political outcry—of the South African experiment in mind there should be little misgivings as to the future of rubber development in Malaya, especially as free labour is likely to be attracted also by the good wages obtained in this industry.

The French Mail of the 29th March was delivered in London on the 28th inst.

Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai will shortly visit Swatow to seek for a site for a naval station.

The new quarters for naval dockyard foremen and leading men at Hongkong are estimated to cost \$24,900.

The Rajah of Sarawak left on April 8th for Malacca en route for Sarawak. Mr. Charles A. Bampfylde, of Lavethan, Bodmin, Cornwall, remains as his Political Agent in England.

For stealing a coat from a boy employed at the King Edward Hotel Mr. J. R. Woodall the Magistrate yesterday sentenced a native to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Yellow Dragon, the journal of Hongkong Queen's College, publishes some correspondence in the present issue which should have been sub-edited by some responsible person.

Mr. W. M. Anderson, the manager of the International Bank, who leaves for Home shortly, will be entertained to dinner to-night at the Chinese Club by members of the Chinese community.

The French cruiser *Montcalm*, with Contre-Amiral de la Croix de Castries on board, is expected to reach Hongkong to-day. The Admiral will make an official landing on Monday at Blake Pier.

Yesterday the warships in the harbour—British, French, German and Portuguese—dressed ship out of compliment to the Portuguese celebration of the granting of the constitution, an event which took place in the reign of Dom Pedro IV.

The Bishop of Victoria will be absent from the Colony for the next fortnight or so. He has gone North on board H.M.S. *Monmouth*. He intends to return in good time for the ordination service announced to take place in the Cathedral on Trinity Sunday, May 22nd.

Four rice shops of Szechow have closed their business with a large indebtedness, and two native banks have also been involved in lawsuits.

An Indian clerk named Kandan Mal reports to the police that while changing a bill at a money-changer's in Queen's Road on Thursday his pocket book, containing \$466, was extracted from his coat pocket.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE FINEST SITE."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In a letter which appeared in this morning's issue of your paper the Honourable Mr. Osborne challenged my contention that the vote taken upon the resolution which I brought forward at the last meeting of Council did not truly reflect public opinion; and he took exception to my saying that his vote was not representative, on the ground that this was "somewhat like belittling your opponent after the fight." Under ordinary circumstances, when worsted in debate in Council, the proper thing to do is doubtless to accept the position, but in this case the circumstances were exceptional, and justify, I venture to think, the exceptional course which I have since pursued. The unusual opinion of His Excellency the Governor, in seeking to obtain, through the unofficial members, an expression of public opinion on a question which he is fully empowered to decide, clearly showed that he thought it a matter in which the community have a special claim to be heard. His Excellency doubtless feels that the people most concerned are the more permanent residents. With these it is something of a personal matter as well as a matter of public concern. A high building on the north of the Law Courts, not only blocking them in from the sea-view, but making them look squat and ridiculous from the square itself, would be a permanent affliction to the eye; just as the thought of the circumstances under which the site was alienated from the public would prove a perpetual annoyance to the mind. Evidently it is a matter for reference to residents.

That being so, the voice of at least every leading member of the "community" should count for as much as that of any member of the Legislative Council. Claiming at the last meeting to hold the "proxies" of upwards of 40 leading men, I could not agree to regard the unofficial majority against me as final. That claim I have since made good, as the published correspondence with the Honourable the Colonial Secretary shows, and much as I respect my unofficial colleagues, I cannot allow that, in a discussion at which the public was, figuratively speaking, invited to attend, the voice of each should have "the strength of ten."

As regards the main contention, I have now merely to point out that the proceeds of the proposed sale would only suffice, on His Excellency's own showing, to make a beginning with the projected waterworks extension, and to erect one pier; and that therefore, in any event, the various other schemes mooted by Mr. Osborne will seemingly have to be "postponed until the Greek Kalends." But far be it from me to belittle him, particularly as an opponent. I regard him as a most formidable one; and to fight alongside, instead of against him, in the interests of the Colony, will always be my desire.—Yours truly,

HONGKONG, 29th April, 1910. M. STEWART.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency gave an official dinner at Government House last night, at which the following were present:—Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Sir Henry and Lady May, Mr. Hazeland, Mr. Rees Davies, Bishop of Victoria, Colonel St. John, Bishop Poxon, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mr. A. M. Thomson, Mr. Chatham, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bodeley, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Clementi.

His Excellency the Governor was "at home" last night at Government House pour prendre congé, and a large number of the European community attended to bid him farewell. A pleasant hum of conversation was heard outside the entrance, and then the visitors made their way into the hall where, the light having failed, His Excellency stood revealed by the aid of Chinese lanterns. He cordially received his numerous guests, who afterwards proceeded to the beautiful grounds which looked exceedingly pretentious with their circumference of lanterns. Music and refreshments added to the pleasure of the evening, and the regrets of the occasion were minimized by the comforting assurance that the departure of the host was only a temporary one. His Excellency went on board H.M.S. *Monmouth* late last evening and the journey to the north was to commence on day break.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 29th at 12:05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably over E. Japan and risen moderately in W. Japan. The depression is moving Eastwards over the Sea of Japan. Pressure has increased over China, particularly in the North, where it is now high. Fresh to strong N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Forrester Channel and along the northern shores of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood: E. winds, freshening; sun; showers; cooler.
Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka: Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE BUDGET PASSED.

LONDON, April 28th.

The Budget, in all its stages, has been passed by the House of Lords. Mr. Asquith had an audience with the King in the afternoon regarding the political situation.

AVIATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 28th.

Mr. Grahame White was unable to continue his effort to accomplish the London to Manchester flight, as the engine of his aeroplane was out of order. Tremendous interest and enthusiasm was roused by M. Paulhan's flight. He received a great ovation from enormous crowds at Manchester.

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

LONDON, April 28th.

Prince Tso Tsai and the members of the Chinese Military Mission have arrived at Washington. His Royal Highness was escorted by cavalry to the hotel, where he stays till Saturday night.

Numerous functions are being arranged in his honour, including a dinner by President Taft and a luncheon by Mr. Knox, Secretary of State.

The Prince sails afterwards for England.

CONGO BOUNDARIES DEFINED.

LONDON, April 29th.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the Congo frontier negotiations have been concluded. Germany retains the whole of Ruanda and gets the island of Kwiswi (in Lake Kivu). Belgium secures the west shore of Lake Kivu as a frontier and the Ruwenzori Mountains are divided, between England and Belgium, the frontier crossing the crest of the range.

THE KING AND THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention of lending to the Japan-British Exhibition a small collection of pictures illustrating the Nelson period of the British Navy. To these His Majesty has added certain naval awards from the Admiralty at Windsor, and as a rule which it is believed will be of the bulk by which Lord Nelson met his death.

His Majesty will also lend a piece of tapestry, being one of the panels made at Northlake for King Charles II, when Prince of Wales.

EMIGRATION TO SIBERIA.

A St. Petersburg telegram of April 3rd states that during 1909 no fewer than 619,000 emigrants of both sexes left European Russia by the Siberian Railway, while 88,000 went out to Siberia on foot in search of new homes beyond the Urals. These figures are quite reliable, as every one of these emigrants had to pass through the station of Chelyabinsk, the first station in Siberia. During 1909 only 32,000 emigrants returned to Russia from Siberia, and of these 55,700 returned to remain in Russia. Great efforts are now being made to colonise the immense region lying beyond Lake Baikal and the Russian bank of the Amur river.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S "BAG."

Mr. Mann read a letter in the House of Representatives at Washington on April 6th from Mr. Roosevelt, written from Khartoum on February 15, to the Smithsonian Institution, giving a preliminary report of the results of his African expedition. Some of the remarks made by Mr. Mann, referring to the success of the expedition, were greeted with applause, mingled with some derisive laughter.

It appears that the specimens of vertebrates secured comprise:—
Mammals... 4,597
Birds... 4,000
Reptiles and Batrachians... 2,000
Fishes... 500
There are also a considerable number of invertebrates. The collection includes several thousand plants, a large number of marine and fresh water shells, corals, beetles, and millepedes. In the course of his letter Mr. Roosevelt says:—"To the Governments of Great Britain and Belgium, to the British officials of Uganda and the Somaliland, and to the Belgian officials of the Congo, I owe the warmest thanks for the generous courtesy shown and the aid freely given."

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, April 29th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES DAVIES (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

A SOLICITOR'S CLAIM.

Mr. G. A. Hastings, solicitor, proceeded against M. T. da Sousa to recover \$369.89 due on a promissory note.

Mr. Christopher Willson represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell) appeared for the defendant and consented to judgment subject to his Lordship granting a stay of execution for a week.

Mr. Willson did not object, and judgment was entered for plaintiff, with a stay of execution for the time asked.

THE BOYS' OWN CLUB.

The Hung On Lenn brought action against the members of committee of the Boys' Own Club to recover the sum of \$115 03, balance due for work done and material supplied.

Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon (of Mr. R. A. Harding's office) appeared for plaintiff, and defendants were represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

The hearing was adjourned for a week. WORSHIPPING HIS ANCESTORS.

Chen Quan E. v. W. Curreen was a claim for \$1,000 due on a promissory note.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) represented the defendant.

Mr. Harris asked his Lordship to fix a day for the hearing.

Mr. Shenton asked for a week's adjournment, as the person liable was up-country at the Chung Ming festival worshipping his ancestors.

Mr. Harris—This is a promissory note case in which the defendants are jointly liable. The note was stamped and is in order, and I want judgment against this man.

His Lordship fixed Monday for the hearing of the case.

COALS OF FIRE.

The Hung Shing firm brought action against Oscar Wilson to recover \$145.50 for goods supplied.

Mr. A. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner represented the defendant.

Mr. Jackson said he thought his friend would probably consent to judgment.

Mr. Gardiner asked that the case be allowed to stand over sine die.

Mr. Jackson—I would suggest that the defendant should consent to judgment, and thus save further costs. A few days ago the defendant's solicitor wrote to us laying before us Mr. Wilson's financial position, his prospects, and his proposal as to settlement of the claim. In pursuance of that letter my client attended at the office, and they admitted his debt, but the proposals were too nebulous to be accepted, and accordingly he asks for judgment.

Mr. Gardiner—No doubt my friend is entitled to judgment, but—

His Lordship—You admit the claim?

Mr. Gardiner—The claim is admitted, and I will consent to judgment if your Lordship stay execution sine die with liberty to apply.

Mr. Jackson—I will ask your Lordship for judgment and costs. It is only heaping coals of fire on the defendant's head to go on.

Mr. Gardiner—My friend's client, as far as I can make out, is prepared with the other creditors to give the defendant time—not in Victoria Gaol.

Mr. Jackson—I cannot consent to that. The amount has been due for a considerable time; in fact I have seen another man who guaranteed it, but he has left the Colony. I may not issue execution against the defendant, but at the same time I think I should have the right to do so.

Judgment was entered by consent, with a stay of execution for a week.

Another action was brought against the same defendant by the Chun Wah Company claiming \$45.25.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), who represented the plaintiffs, applied for a similar order, and this was made.

APPLICATION FOR COMMISSION.

The case was mentioned in which the Sam Shing Wo Hing Kee proceeded against the Wing On Company to recover \$912.78.

Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Bratton & Hett), who represented the plaintiffs, asked his Lordship to fix a day.

Mr. Gardiner, for the defendants, asked his Lordship to fix a day with reference to the hearing of an application for a commission to Australia.

His Lordship (to Mr. Hinds)—What do you say to that?

Mr. Hinds—We are quite prepared to go on and argue upon the facts my friend has alleged in his pleadings, that we are entitled to judgment, and that this question of a commission to Australia cannot possibly arise as my friend has pleaded his case.

Mr. Gardiner—That is a question of argument.

His Lordship—I don't know anything about the case.

Mr. Hinds—My friend can make his application for a commission in the usual way.

Mr. Gardiner—Mr. Justice Gompertz said not.

His Lordship—The better course would be to fix a day, and then we can argue the point.

Mr. Gardiner—I prefer arguing it in chambers.

His Lordship fixed Tuesday for the hearing of the commission application in chambers.

DIVERSITY ON THE BORDER.

In the case of Yik Mui v. Cheung Yuk Fai and others to recover \$257.29, Mr. Reader Harris who represented the plaintiff, asked his Lordship

to adjourn the case for a week to enable him to effect substituted service on two of the defendants.

Mr. Hinds (representing one of the defendants) said the case had been adjourned about six times already. His friend could not effect substituted service, so he ought to be made to proceed against the second defendant to save that defendant being put to any further trouble.

His Lordship (to Mr. Harris)—How many adjournments have you had?

Mr. Harris—There have been five, but not on my application. Some of them were on my friend's.

Mr. Hinds—I don't think I ever made an application for an adjournment.

Mr. Harris—As soon as the other two defendants saw this writ they went across into Chinese territory. They live on the border. Mr. Justice Gompertz asked for a further affidavit from Mr. Hill in this matter, and stated that if he was not satisfied, and the defendants were not found, he would make an order for substituted service.

Mr. Hinds—They have had five weeks to do this.

His Lordship—What do you suggest?

Mr. Hinds—That a day be fixed for the hearing against my client. I shall apply for permission to file a counterclaim if your Lordship will allow it.

Mr. Harris—Then there must be an adjournment for a week.

Mr. Hinds—I may wish to file a counterclaim on behalf of the three defendants. When the other two defendants are served, I expect to get instructions to act for them.

Mr. Harris—My friend is in communication with them. Perhaps your Lordship will make an order that I serve the writ on my friend instead of the defendants?

His Lordship (to Mr. Hinds)—Do you represent the three defendants?

Mr. Hinds—No, but the second defendant told me that when they were served I would get instruction to act for them also.

Mr. Harris—The three defendants are father and sons.

His Lordship—I will fix the case for Monday week.

Mr. Harris—I'd sooner your Lordship adjourn it if the defendant is going to file a counterclaim.

His Lordship (to Mr. Hinds)—Are you going to file a counterclaim?

Mr. Hinds—I am not definitely instructed.

His Lordship—I will adjourn the case for a week.

A MATERIAL ALTERATION.

The case was called in which Bumann & Berlinger sued W. H. Emberley to recover \$46.60.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hinds represented the defendant.

Mr. Stephens asked that the case be adjourned until he got a material witness who was at the present time in Hoihow. He asked that it be allowed to stand over until he applied to have it put in the list again. He did not wish to bring his friend to Court unnecessarily.

His Lordship—I will adjourn it sine die.

Mr. Stephens—I did not want to put it in that form, as my client might think I did not want to bring the action on again.

Mr. Hinds—I'd ask your Lordship to fix the hearing for next week. If my friend brings an action like this he ought to be ready with his witnesses.

His Lordship (to Mr. Stephens)—Have you had an adjournment?

Mr. Stephens—One, but I don't think another will harm my friend.

Mr. Hinds—I am quite ready to consent if I have the costs of to-day and the previous adjournment.

His Lordship—All I can do is adjourn it sine die.

Mr. Stephens—Thanks, your Lordship. It would like to refer you to the particulars. They ought to run, "for work done and material supplied," but somehow "goods sold and delivered" got into the writ. I would ask permission to amend.

His Lordship—It is rather a material alteration.

Mr. Stephens—It is, but to alter now will prepare the way, and save me from referring to it again when the case comes on.

His Lordship—It can be amended.

Mr. Stephens—Thanks, your Lordship. These things will happen sometimes.

Mr. Hinds—Do I understand that you will allow me the costs of the adjournment, your Lordship?

Mr. Stephens—I don't think so. We generally get two adjournments.

Mr. Hinds—When a case is adjourned like this, owing to the plaintiff not having a material witness ready, I think it only right that we should have costs.

His Lordship granted the adjournment, but stated that if there was another Mr. Stephens would have to pay costs of the day.

FRENCH ADMINISTRATION IN INDO-CHINA.

In the course of the debate on the Colonial Estimates in the French Senate on March 30th, M. Klobukowski, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, made a defence of the French administrative officials in that colony. He admitted that the fiscal system was obsolete and unsatisfactory, but he asserted that real improvements had been made. "The monopoly contracts had been denounced, and it was necessary to replace the financial resources provided by them by the development of agriculture and local manufactures. The programme of public works as concerned railways, he said, was of a nature to satisfy the natives and put an end to the intrigues directed against the Colonial Administration. In conclusion, he declared that France might have full confidence in the development of her possessions in the Far East."

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but on this occasion his excuse was, "ready."

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.O. 6th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED, CHINESE PUPILS.

ONE OF THE LEADING ENGLISH ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANIES is open to receive One or Two PUPILS (Chinese) for training in their various departments. Premium required, which will be returned in salary.

Box 752, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

E. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HONGKONG SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1910, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Lee House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Terms:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910. [584]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE YACHTING SEASON of this Club will be brought to a close on SATURDAY, 3rd inst., by LADIES' RACES for the Handicap and Oar Design Classes.

A First Prize in each class will be presented by Mr. A. B. ROUSE, and a 2nd Prize for each class by Sir HENRY MAY. STAKES will be made at 2.50 p.m. and 3 p.m. for each class, respectively, and the winners will be Mark Boat of the Oar Design Class, and Point of Quarry Bay (starboard) and back to finishing line.

Sir HENRY and Lady MAY will be "At Home" in the Club to Yacht Owners and their Friends, and will also be glad to see anyone interested in Yachting.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910. [585]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR," Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 6th May, at Noon.

This Steamship has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. (Occupying 20 Days).

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip, \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910. [586]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FORM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship "AUSTRIA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 2nd May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 2nd May, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WILKIE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1910. [3]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:

The Chinese Emancipation.

Aerial Progress.

The Future of Our Novelists.

Chinese Parliamentary Preliminaries.

Valditory.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong News.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Spy or Artist?

Chinese Abdication of the Governor.

"The Finest Site in the Colony."

Hon. Mr. Osborne's View.

Alleged Fugitive from Sandakan.

No Jurisdiction.

Treating the Sergeant.

Diamonds in Dutch Borneo.

Supreme Court.

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Tragedy on a House Top.

An Indignant Scholar.

Wedding in Hongkong.

A Double Wedding.

Boys' Brigade and Scouts.

Mercantile Bank of India.

A Human Parachute.

Canton News.

The Changsha Riots.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong 30th April, 1910.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 30th April, 1910, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1910, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th April, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910. [533]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. N. S. 2484 dated Hongkong 1st April, 1898, for Ten Shares, numbered 59365 to 59374 inclusive and Certificate No. N. S. 2823 dated Hongkong 14th October, 1898, for Forty Shares numbered 9230 to 9239, 58849 to 58858, 57302 to 57305, 65645 to 65648, 61160 to 61161 and 47486 to 47495 inclusive, all registered in the name of MATHIAS SARGIS DE VILMAROS Y LECAROS, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 30th April, 1910, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. N. S. 2484 and N. S. 2823 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [479]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 2140 for Ten Shares Numbered 42385 to 42394 and No. 2161 for Five Shares Numbered 42395 to 42399 standing in the Register in the name of JOSEPH MANUEL MUR of HONGKONG having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 22nd day of May, 1910, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910. [553]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2795/6 for Ten Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 5105 to 5110, 5111 to 5115 respectively standing in the Register in the name of Mr. GEORGE CHARLES MORRIS, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the 15th July, 1910, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued, and the old Certificates thereafter be held by the Society as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES WHITTALL, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1910. [559]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden wahrend des Jahres 1910 im OSTERASIATISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH-DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Dezember, 1909. [1544]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntmachung aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1910 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH-DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 16. Dezember 1909. [1537]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hoihow werden im Jahr 1910 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH-DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]

NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1910.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents.

On Paper 20.

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中 年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE.

PRICE 32 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

INTIMATIONS

CITY HALL THE ANNUAL LIBRARY CONCERT

IN CONNECTION WITH THE EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A. will be held TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 30th April, at 9.15 P.M.

TICKETS ... \$2.00

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 30th April, at 9.15 P.M.

TICKETS ... \$2.00

BOOKING AT—

Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1910. [557]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

SECOND ANNUAL DINNER.

MEMBERS are Reminded that the ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HONGKONG HOTEL, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 30th April.

T. CHEE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1910. [569]

RAW SILK.

A RAW SILK INSPECTOR is Open for Engagement. Has thorough knowledge of French and English, and possesses considerable business experience.

Apply to—"X. X." Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1910. [575]

"SOLIGNUM"

FAC-SIMILE OF A LETTER from Ordinance Department No. 6350 G. Simla, 13th January, 1909.

From, MAJOR-GENERAL R. H. MAHON, C.B.E., Director of Ordnance in India.

To, Messrs. COOPER & Co., 333, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter dated 17th March, 1908, relative to the properties of "SOLIGNUM," I beg to inform you that the Solignum applied by you has been tried and its efficacy in preserving timber against the attacks of WHITE ANTS has been established.

Yours faithfully, L. G. WATKINS, Lt.-Col. R.A., for Director General of Ordnance in India.

SIEMSEN & Co., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1910. [1494]

THE SWATOW DRAWN WORK Co.

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS of the best quality of

Hand-made Drawn Chinese Linen and Grass Cloth. All kinds of Silk of best quality, Canton Embroidery and Chinese Laces from the latest French Patterns.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1909. [1432]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A.I. A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK NO. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 964 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 344 "

DOCK NO. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 64 "

DOCK NO. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet.

Length on Blocks... 360 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with

LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is

always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P., specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES) equipped with necessary gear, always ready Short Notice.

[805]

TO LET

TO LET. From 1st July, 1910.

ONE LARGE SHOP with Ample Store

Room.

For Particulars apply to—THE MEDICAL HALL, Corner Des Voeux Road & Lee House St. Hongkong, 29th April, 1910. [579]

TO LET

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [363]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 49, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910. [555]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, recently vacated by Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [90]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Voeux Road, Central.

Apply to—Messrs. PERCY SMITH & SETH, 5, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1910. [440]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [89]

TO LET.

NOS. 19, 23 and 25, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-roomed House.

A 7-roomed HOUSE in MacDONNELL ROAD, (Hongkong), with Garden, from 1st July or earlier.

No. 71, WYNDHAM STREET, ROOMS, in No. 15 and 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

From 1st May, 1910, No. 4, ICE HOUSE STREET, now in occupation of the Nippon Club.

No. 3, LES VŒUX VILLAS, PEAK. Newly done up.

Nos. 19 and 23, BELLILLO TERRACE, newly painted and colourwashed, cheap rental.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, 5 ROOMS.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop). BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 1 Room on 1st Floor, suitable for Office.

PREMISES at SHAMBER, Canton, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

No. 3A, DUDELL ST., 1st Floor, lofty Godown, about 58 feet by 56 feet.

FOR SALE—Top Quarry, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1910. [91]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [88]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yuenmei, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [474]

TO LET.

HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly occupied by M.B.K.

A HOUSE in Chiton Gardens.

OFFICES in 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

"DARTMOOR," No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place, Praya East, at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1910. [383]

TO LET.

HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly occupied by M.B.K.

A HOUSE in Chiton Gardens.

OFFICES in 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

"DARTMOOR," No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1910. [87]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1910. [87]

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Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1910. [87]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, For ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 30th April, 1910, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Lee House Street, A QUANTITY OF HIGH-CLASS GOODS, Comprising—

FINE TURKISH TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, BATH SHEETS, BED SHEETS, WHITE and CREAM LACE CURTAINS, DOUBLE DAMASK SERVICIERS, and TABLE CLOTHS, LADIES' and GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, HAND-EMBROIDERED BEDSPREADS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., &c.

AND A Few Lots of LADIES' and GENTS' GOLD and GOLD-CASED WATCHES, REPEATERS, ALBERTS, GUARDS, NECKLETS, BRACELETS, BROOCHES, BANGLES, DIAMOND RINGS, CHRONOGRAPH STOP WATCHES, SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1910. [580]

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a Liquid Food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic. Highly recommended by the local medical profession in Cases of DEBILITY after MALARIA, from OVERWORK or other causes, ANEMIA, NERVOUSNESS or DYSPEPSIA. Samples on Application.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1909. [1519]

BANKS

NEDELANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,378,100 (£1,031,500).

Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,358.09 (£229,528).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS

THE WILLIAMS & DOUGLASS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the

World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fire Deposits at the following rates:—

12 months 4 per cent.

6 do. 3 1/2 do.

3 do. 3 do.

C. WOLDRINGH, Manager.

No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [23]

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the hair becomes dry, thin and brittle, and this is the worst approach to the natural oil in the hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the hair well nourished and not dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a luxuriant growth. Sold in a Golden Colour for Hair Oil, of Sarsaparilla, and Rowland's, 67, Fleet Street, London. Avoid cheap imitations and only buy the genuine Rowland's.

MERRYWEATHERS' HOSE.

"Dub Sub" (double substance) Brand—Hand-woven Canvas, Oak Bark Tanned to prevent rot. Specially suitable for Climate of China.
Made at Greenwich Works.

The Best Hose is the Cheapest.

MERRYWEATHERS caution all Buyers against imitations. See that the name as well as the brand is on every length.

Write for "Hints on Hose," No. 2541.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS,
63, Long Acre, W.C., London.
Works—GREENWICH, S.E., LONDON.

742

SEVEN HAIR FACTS

ONE

Dandruff is a contagious disease caused by a microbe.

TWO

Dandruff is a forerunner of itching scalp, falling hair and baldness.

THREE

Chronic baldness is incurable.

FOUR

The cause of dandruff cannot be washed out of the scalp with soap and water.

FIVE

The only way to cure dandruff and falling hair is to kill the germ that causes it.

SIX

Each day that dandruff is neglected adds to the permanent injury of the scalp, for dandruff does not cease voluntarily while the hair lasts.

SEVEN

The only safe and satisfactory remedy that will kill the dandruff germ and keep it out of the scalp is NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE.

Kill the dandruff germ with Newbro's Herpicide and the hair is bound to grow as nature intended. Almost marvellous results sometimes follow the continued use of Herpicide.

AT DRUG STORES.—Send 10 Cents in Stamps to The HERPICIDE Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

BE SURE YOU GET HERPICIDE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS.

[282-M]

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS PRINTING WORKS
turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices

EAST AND WEST.

THE ISLAND EMPIRES

PROBLEM OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Earl Stanhope was the guest on April 6th at a house dinner of the Authors' Club, and took part in a debate on "The Island Empires of the East and West." Sir Robert Hamilton Lang presided, the Rev. Joseph Hammond occupied the vice-chair, and among those present were: Sir John Brickwood, the Rev. Marcus S. Richards, the Rev. F. G. Given-Wilson, Captain Haswell, Dr. W. H. Best, Dr. Chatterton, Dr. Bernard Holland, Dr. J. Campbell McClure, Dr. Hubert J. Norman, Dr. Robert Jones, Mr. Rolfe Appleyard, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, Mr. A. Bruce-Joy, Mr. Sydney Bradgate, Mr. G. T. Broadbridge, Mr. C. O. Burge, Mr. Robert Collins, Mr. Walter Cook, Mr. F. Blake Crofton, Mr. E. Wake Cook, Mr. J. S. Dana, Mr. J. Mackenzie Fairair, Mr. F. L. A. Gibbs, Mr. W. Oliver Hodges, Mr. Leonard Hennery, Mr. Roland G. Hill, Mr. Charles Ince, Mr. Paul H. King, Mr. W. T. King, Mr. Lawrence Kellie, Mr. G. B. Kelly, Mr. M. J. Keane, Mr. B. Francis Lieber, Mr. Henry Longman, Mr. Arthur Macquarie, Mr. George D. Mendell, Mr. A. D. McCormick, Mr. K. Vaughan Morgan, Mr. Mowbray Marras, Mr. W. J. Middleton, Mr. W. N. Medlicott, Mr. F. W. Mitchell, Mr. Michael Morton, Mr. J. Mulvey Ousley, Mr. F. J. Philips, Mr. Sutton Palmer, Mr. Harry J. Shepard, Mr. George H. Shepherd, Mr. J. P. Somerset, Mr. Seymour H. Stowe, Mr. Polham Toms, Mr. E. B. Vrooman, Mr. Dudley Wright, Mr. Gilbert L. West, and Mr. Algernon Rose (hon. secretary).

The Chairman, in asking the members and guests present to drink Lord Stanhope's health, said that they looked forward to an address which might be described as an intellectual treat. The members of that Club did not live by bread alone. They looked for wholesome nourishment for the mind. To him (the Chairman) the charm of the house dinner was that, added to a good dinner, they also had the feast of reason and the flow of soul. They enjoyed pleasant and genial intercourse and interesting and instructive discussions. The subject that night was of great interest; it would treat of England and of that interesting country the Empire of Japan. Forty-two years ago Japan was simply a congeries of different clans of Samurai, 275 in number, in constant strife one with another, and if not among themselves, then with the Lord Paramount, the Mikado. The country was in a state of semi-barbarism and under an antiquated feudal system. It was in 1868 that a small band of reformers planned a revolution, which resulted, by the disinterested patriotism of the majority of the Lords, in a frank recognition of the supreme authority of the Mikado, in the abolition of feudalism which had divided the country into factions, and, by the substitution of Constitutional Government under the Mikado, in welding the nation into an undivided whole. Little more than a generation had passed and that congeries of discordant elements became an Empire, a naval and military Power which not long ago defeated the armies and the fleets of the Colossus of the North and one of the civilised Powers of the world. Of what had passed could read in books, but only a few were privileged to see the present condition of Japan. Lord Stanhope had recently visited Japan, but not as a globe-trotter. He went out with letters of introduction to the best authorities on the spot, and was able to study thoroughly with the greatest of minds. He could thus give information from the spot. Information carefully sifted and intelligently controlled. The views of such a traveller were of exceptional value, and he (the Chairman) would stand no longer between the members and Lord Stanhope, whose health he asked them to drink. (Cheers.)

CONSIDERATIONS OF EMPIRE.

Earl Stanhope, who was well received, said that he was hardly worthy of such an honour as that of addressing the Authors' Club. The Secretary was adamant. He (Lord Stanhope) received a most courteous, but most peremptory, letter containing an answer—paid in full (laughter)—demanding an immediate reply as to whether he would consent to be present there that night. Every sort of consideration and kindness was promised, and therefore he found himself dragged from the backwoods—(laughter)—in which the average Peer was supposed habitually to reside, and found himself standing before the dazzling brilliance of such an assembly. The subject of the Island Empires was a vast one. The Empire over which the Union Jack held sway and the Japanese Empire had their headquarters in waters such as islands. This fact produced immunity from invasion, and the breeding of a hardy, seafaring race filled with a love of that very unstable element, the sea, and a love for adventure. It also made apparent to each nation the fact that the command of the sea was essential to the defence of the homeland. So soon as we had secured for at least a period, the safety of our own shores by the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the love of adventure impelled us to find fresh scope, and so we found our Drakes and Raleighs exploring distant seas and bringing home news of strange lands to fire their countrymen to yet further enterprises. At this time also a yet further incentive was provided by the fact that England was becoming a manufacturing country, and to acquire additional outlets for her trade. In the eighteenth century, some wars with our great rival, France. One of the two had to go under, and to relinquish not only her colonial possessions as they were then considered, but her overseas trade. Thus we got another cause conducing to the acquisition of our Empire—a life and death struggle for national existence—a struggle often fought out in the far ends of the earth. Napoleon flung at us the gibe that we were a nation of shopkeepers. That appeared to him the embittered remark of a disappointed man, disappointed at failing to achieve a great Colonial Empire. (Hear, hear.) It was often said that trade followed the flag, but it was even more true to say that the flag had followed trade. Thus, in addition to the love of adventure, the love of the sea, the struggle for national existence, they found running strongly as an undercurrent the necessity for a manufacturing country, a trading centre, of finding outlets for trade. But this undercurrent brought us near to a dangerous shore. Tangled, however, by the bitter experience of the War of American Independence the Colonies ceased to be looked upon merely as possessions—lands to be exploited and sucked dry for the benefit of the Mother Country. It was realised that a fuller freedom must now be given, and England began to reach out a wider conception of Empire, Colonies managing their own affairs and gradually developing into great self-governing Colonies. This brought out a fact of vast import, the readiness of the self-governing Dominions to come to the aid of the Mother Country in case of need. If the Colonies were not to be considered possessions of England the only alternative was that they must be a part of England, each part governing itself free of control from the remainder, but each taking a share and a full share in the ruling of those other parts of the British Empire, our Crown Colonies, and Dependencies. Whether this was

to be agreed at by an Imperial Council or by a third Parliament—and he abandoned at suggesting a third Parliament in these days—laughter—it was not ripe for such proposals, but we should aim at a closer understanding of each other and be careful to do nothing to block any movement in the direction of Imperial Federation. Japan could point to many empires similar to those which had given us our world-wide possessions. The spirit of Empire, the love of the sea, were here. She had need of room for her surplus and rapidly-growing population, particularly in view of the fact that North America and Australia had virtually closed their doors to her emigrants. But the principal cause of expansion had been the struggle for national existence. Korea was the pistol pointed at the heart of the Empire of the Rising Sun. Her war with China was due to the question of the control of the Hermit Kingdom and fears of Russian encroachments and her struggle with Russia still more Korea, the possession of Formosa, a part of Saghalien, a lease of the Liao Tung Peninsula, and certain rights in Manchuria. Little wonder, therefore, that this sudden extension of territory and of power, backed as it was by the coming of the Pacific, should be causing alarm in Australia and in North America. Japan was at the parting of the ways. She had to decide in the very near future whether she intended to hold her colonies principally for her own good—to seek them dry after our own colonial manner and that of most Continental Powers for the benefit of Motherland—or whether she would govern principally with a view to their own betterment, and only indirectly for her own. In Formosa she was faced with a problem very similar to that with which we had to grapple in Nigeria: head hunters, desperate ferocity, and barbaric customs of the utmost fanaticism. But was it not a little startling to find in the official reports the sentence: "The annihilation of the Formosans proceeds apace?" On the other hand Japan had subsidised the sugar industry at great cost to herself and with most beneficial results to her colony. The fact remained that a white man could travel safely in certain parts of the island when it would be rash of him to do so in company with a Japanese. In Korea, which must inevitably pass into her grasp, she was maintaining them at a considerable cost, and was maintaining them at a considerable cost, and was maintaining them at a considerable cost, and was maintaining them at a considerable cost.

when 100,000,000 more than half the human race would adopt our industrial methods at 5d. or 6d. a day and destroy the white man's standard of living—(cheers)—commercially, because the Asiatic would have all this, advantages brought to him by the white man's labour, with communication and transportation; and it was absurd politically because it proposed to champion the temporary commercial interests of the United States on Asiatic soil, already doomed to diminution and decay, because it pledged the blood and treasure of the whole nation to back a losing game. He was sorry to see the antagonism aroused here by this proposal, because Great Britain and the United States needed to get closer together rather than drift further apart. Anything which stirred up discord between those two nations now was bad Anglo-Saxon politics. We were all facing the same problem on the Pacific Ocean, and that was the Pan-Asiatic ambition of Japan, and we ought to face it together. (Cheers.) 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[1273]

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THE TWO FRIENDS.

JOSEPH HOCKING.
(Author of "The Romance of Michael Trevail,"
"The Woman of Babylon," etc.)

I, Josiah Polakiddy, have told many stories about St. Mabyn. Indeed, I thought I had got to the end of them, but in that I find myself mistaken. I never imagined, however, that I should have a tale to tell about Miss Laura Bolitho, and the others whose names will appear presently. For let me say at once that Miss Bolitho lived out of my world. I am a respectable man, of course, and have lived in St. Mabyn all my life, but then I was once a miner while Miss Laura Bolitho is the only daughter of the Squire of St. Mabyn, and lived at Bolitho Hall, I have been a local preacher for more than forty years, and always attend the Methodist Chapel, while Miss Bolitho goes to the Established Church.

In the main I have to write of three people, Miss Bolitho, Herbert Tremain, and Shelly Pearce. Who Miss Bolitho is you know. As Squire Bolitho's daughter, she is the chief lady of the parish. Concerning her, I need not say much. She is beloved by everyone in the parish because of her goodness and winsome ways. But concerning that I do not pretend to be a judge. This, however, may be said. She is called the Beauty of St. Mabyn, and when you have said that you have said practically everything, for you may search Cornwall all over, but you will find no young woman so fair to behold as those of our parish.

Herbert Tremain has a social position equal to that of Miss Bolitho, indeed his father, who was Squire of Carawinnick in the next parish, died only a year or two ago, and left all his property to his son. For years the St. Mabyn people had chosen Herbert to be Miss Bolitho's husband, and people were waiting every Sunday to hear their banns called in the parish church.

Now it may be wondered what I, who was once a miner, and who even now live in a small house, in spite of the fact that I am very well off, and am highly regarded in St. Mabyn, can know of the story of Miss Laura Bolitho and Mr. Herbert Tremain. But while I say that I knew Shelly Pearce all his life, and loved him as if he were my own son, and that I knew the other principal person in the story, you will see how natural it is. For although Shelly's mother, Mrs. Pearce, was far above me in social position, she always regarded me as a friend and adviser. She had been left a widow not long after Shelly was born, people believing that her husband, who belonged to one of the oldest county families, was a rich man. When he died, however, she discovered that a great deal of his income died with him, and so while she had a small competency, it was only enough to live quietly in a pleasant little house on the outskirts of St. Mabyn. This did not affect her social position, however; she was an educated lady, and known to belong to a good old family. This accounts for the fact that Shelly and Herbert Tremain grew up friends, for while Herbert was to be rich, and Shelly was poor, Shelly was looked upon as a gentleman's son.

I had always hoped that Shelly would become a minister. Mrs. Pearce went regularly to our chapel, and Shelly became a member of the church when he was sixteen years of age. It has been my joy to help many promising youths into the ministry, and I hoped that I should add Shelly to the list. But he showed no inclination in that direction. It is true he was studious, but it was not on those lines, and so I had to give up the idea. Nevertheless I was able to help him. Through my advice he studied the science of mining, indeed he took a course at the School of Mines, and did very well. Still I was anxious about his future, and I could see that the matter troubled his mother also.

"I haven't been able to understand Shelly lately," she said to me one day.

"Why?" I asked.

"He has grown silent, absent-minded, and seems very sad," she replied.

"But he looks well," I said to comfort her.

"Oh, yes, he's very well. He is very big, and strong, but—"

"And he was never a talkative boy," I went on.

"No, he's like his father used to be for that."

"How old is he?" I asked.

"He's nearly twenty-one. Sometimes I think he must be anxious for the same reason that I am. You see, Mr. Polakiddy, I can't think of—of any very bright prospects for him. I have only a very small income, and although I would gladly have denied myself that he might not be one of the professions, he has shown not the slightest inclination that way. He's not what one might call clever, is he?"

"He doesn't put all his wares in the shop window, I know that," I replied.

"That may be, but I really am anxious about him. What future has he?"

"What he makes," I said, venturing a platitude.

"Yes, but what scope is there for him here, even if he possessed extraordinary abilities? There is Besowas Mine, it is true, but beyond that—"

"Yes, I know there is nothing."

"I am afraid," she went on, "that I have not done fairly by him. His parents being gentlefolk, he has associated with wealthy people all his life, and there lies the difficulty. My brother offered to help me to educate him as a doctor, or lawyer, but he would not hear of it. It is true that through you he has studied mining, but I cannot see a career for him in the mining world."

"I would not say that she was wrong in this, although I longed to do so."

"A little while ago, I was in hopes that he would prepare himself for the position of a steward of Sir Thomas Tucker's estate. Sir Thomas was a friend of my husband, and although he is not rich, and the salary could never be large, I thought it might be a good position for him."

"Well?" I asked.

"He wouldn't listen to me. He seemed to think the position paltry, and perhaps it is, but what can be done for him?"

While she spoke a thought struck me. It explained many things that I had been unable to understand.

"Mrs. Pearce," I said, "I believe Shelly is in love."

"In love!" she cried, "with whom?"

"Miss Laura Bolitho," I replied.

It was with this word "impossible" ringing in my ears that I left the house, and walked away through the fields towards Bolitho Hall, and I had barely come within sight of this fine old mansion when I saw Shelly coming towards me.

"I was just thinking about you, Shelly," I said.

"You must be indeed in a strange frame of mind," he replied.

"Why, my boy?"

"Not to select a worthy object."

"We are prone to think of those we love," I replied.

"Well, what have you been thinking about me?"

"I have thought that you looked sad and lonely lately."

"Is it any wonder?" he asked almost bitterly.

"I am afraid I don't quite understand."

"Is it any wonder when I see nothing before me but—"

He stopped suddenly as though he was afraid of saying too much.

"I was a fool, Mr. Polakiddy," he went on. "And yet I don't know. I couldn't sponge on my mother's friends, could I? And I couldn't see my mother sacrifice her comforts for me. I know she wanted to, but I wouldn't let her. How could I? But there—"

"And you want to make a fortune, Shelly?"

"God knows I do," he replied.

"And yet all the years I've known you, you've never cared a fig about money."

"Neither do I now—for myself," he cried, "but—"

"There is someone else you want to make money for," I cried.

"How do you know?" he said confusedly.

"Because I could not love you more if you were my own son," I replied, "because no father watched his son closer, or wished for his happiness more, or prayed for his future more fervently than I have prayed for yours. And love is not blind in spite of the old proverb, Shelly. That's why I think I have seen what few else have."

"Well, what have you seen?" he asked almost sulenly.

"I have seen the look on your face when Miss Laura Bolitho has been near," I replied.

"At first I thought he was going to be angry, but presently the somewhat sour look passed from his face. After all I knew that he loved me, even as I loved him."

"If what you say is true, is it any wonder I am down-hearted?" he said after a long silence.

"Why?" I asked.

"How do you know she doesn't care for you?"

"And if she did care, could I go to her and tell her of my love? I—who am almost penniless. I have neither trade nor profession, neither have I any prospects. I should be a dead weight to her, situated as she is, and told her that—that—but what's the use of talking about it?"

"I always thought Herbert Tremain and she would make a match of it," I suggested presently.

"I know this may seem cruel, but I was anxious to see how matters stood."

His face became very pale, but he never said a word.

"Herbert and you have always been good friends," I suggested.

"No chap ever had a better friend than Herbert," he said eagerly. "He's a good fellow, too, and—if it"—but he never finished the sentence.

A little while later it leaked out that Herbert Tremain had proposed to Miss Bolitho and had been refused. At first I did not believe it, as it had been the wish of the house that he should marry her. But when I heard that it was only a servant's gossip, I was not so sure.

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A few days after he had gone, I saw Miss Bolitho walking alone, and something in my heart led me to break down the barrier of social position, and speak to her.

"Miss Bolitho," I said, "I love Shelly as if he were my own boy. If ever I can be of any service to you, I hope you will let me help you."

She looked at me kindly, for I am an old man, and I am told that people, young people especially, have a way of liking me, and trusting me.

"Thank you, Mr. Polakiddy," she said quietly, and I saw the love-light in her eyes as she spoke.

"I pray daily for him," I said, "and I shall continue to pray for his welfare, his health, his happiness."

It was at this time I think that Miss Bolitho forgot the difference in our social position, and was led to look upon me as a friend.

Years passed, and Shelly wrote home regularly to his mother. At first his letters were hopeful and joyous, but presently they became sad and distant towards me. He had to admit that Africa had disappointed him, in that it had not brought him a fortune. He was earning a good salary, and he was saving every penny he was able, but he saw no prospects of being enabled to go to Laura Bolitho's father, and to ask for his daughter's hand. For Shelly was a proud lad, and looked the thought of being referred to as one who lived on his wife's bounty. As for Laura, I have the strongest reason for believing that she cared nothing for money, all the same I am sure she was proud of the attitude Shelly had taken.

After a time, I noticed that Herbert Tremain took to visiting Bolitho Hall again, and went with Mr. Bolitho shooting. Indeed, he frequently spent his evenings at the Hall. The servants said he played billiards with Mr. Bolitho, all the same he took every opportunity of being with Laura.

I must confess that I was anxious for Shelly's sake, especially as it seemed to me that Laura could say or do. As Shelly admitted to his mother, he was not making a fortune, and his prospects did not seem to become brighter. He had been away five years, and it was not likely that Miss Bolitho could wait for ever. Besides, although my heart never warmed towards Herbert Tremain, I could not help admitting that he was from a worldly standpoint a far more suitable match for Laura than Shelly ever promised to be.

Presently nasty rumours reached St. Mabyn. They originated on one knew; but they were whispered freely among the villagers. It was said that Shelly had become a weak-dead. That his companions in Africa were bad men, and worse women, and that he squandered his money in places of evil repute.

Of course his mother did not believe them, neither did I, but when, soon after I saw Herbert Tremain and Laura Bolitho out riding together, I drew my own conclusions.

Finally the same name is woman," I said, quoting a poet who had had faith in woman. Nevertheless no news reached us that Herbert and Laura were engaged, and with this I had to be content.

"I have had a letter from Shelly," said Mrs. Pearce to me one morning, and I noticed that her face looked sadder and paler than ever.

"Yes," I replied, "what news?"

"He's gone away into the wilds of Africa," she said with trembling lips. "He says he can never make anything of it. He's a fortune hunter, everything on a venture in which he has great hopes."

"I wish he would come home with what he has saved," I said.

"So do I," said his mother, "but you know how proud Shelly is. It is a terribly hard blow to me. He says that his letters must of necessity be very rare, and irreverent in his future."

"Does he ever write to Miss Bolitho?" I asked.

"The arrangement is that he shall not write until."

"Yes, I understand," I said as I saw her pause.

After that there were months of weary silence, when a letter reached home that he had great hopes of the future, but that he dared not speak with confidence. He was in a very wild district, he said, and always had to sleep with a revolver under his head for fear of the savages.

"I tremble for him," said his mother with a shudder, "if anything were to happen to my boy it would kill me."

She was followed by many more of the same kind, and then the dread blow came. An African newspaper was brought to St. Mabyn which contained the news that some savages had attacked a camp of white men, and had annihilated them. The names of the white men were given, and among them was that of Shelly Pearce.

I shall not dwell upon the sorrow of the mother. The memory of it is too painful. Soon after the news she took to her bed, and it was evident to those who loved her and waited on her that she was slowly dying.

I visited her in her illness, and tried to comfort her; but what could I say? No earthly hope could I hold out to her. All her hopes lay in another world.

"She may live till Christmas," said the doctor to me, "but not longer. The truth is, she does not want to live. All her earthly life was bound up in that of her son. It is just a matter of slow death."

As for Herbert Tremain, I hope I am not uncharitable, but he seemed glad. It is true he spoke to me about it in sorrowful tones, and yet I thought I detected complacency and thankfulness in every word he spoke.

It seemed, too, that Mr. Bolitho had taken up Herbert's cause, and was doing his best to persuade Laura to accept Herbert. How I came to know this, as well as the other things which I now have to tell, I need not explain, all the same I knew them to be true.

Very soon after the news of Shelly's death, Herbert again pleaded with Laura to become his wife. "I know you loved Shelly better than you loved me," he said; "but Shelly is dead. I have loved you all my life. You will have pity on me, Laura, won't you? Marry me, and I am sure I can make you love me."

"There may be some mistake," said Laura, "he may not be dead."

"It is months now since the news reached me," said Herbert, "and it happened some time before the paper was printed. If he were alive we should have heard from him before this. While he was alive he wrote me regularly. If I knew he were alive—then—of course I would not urge you."

"And yet you spoke to me before the news of his death came," said Laura.

"Not while I thought he was worthy of you," replied Herbert. "Do please give me some hopes."

She shook her head. "I cannot," she replied. "But you will let me speak to you again, won't you?"

"I will try to speak again, mayn't I?"

"But I may speak again, mayn't I?"

"But I may speak again, mayn't I?"

Meanwhile Mrs. Pearce had grown weaker and weaker, until I was afraid she would not live until the following Christmas, the time which the doctor had mentioned.

"The ways of the Almighty are very strange," I reflected, "I wonder what it all means."

One thing, however, struck me. Herbert Tremain did not look happy. I saw him sitting often to Bolitho Hall, but as I thought there was a haunting look in his eyes as though he were afraid of something.

On the evening of December 24th I made my way to Mrs. Pearce's house, and to my surprise I thought the looked better. I was admitted to the room just as the doctor was, for I, as her class leader, was looked upon as her minister, and we never parted without prayer.

"Why, you look better," I said.

"I shall see my boy soon," she replied. "I feel sure of it. I do not fear death. It will only mean seeing my boy."

She spoke in this strain quite cheerfully, and seemed so much better, that I could not think death was near. I remained with her, it may be an hour, and was on the point of leaving when I saw her eyes light up.

"My boy! Shelly!" she cried.

"Her mind is wandering, the end has come," I said to myself.

But at that moment I heard a voice which set every nerve in my body tingling.

"Where is my mother?" It was Shelly's voice, grown deeper and stronger.

A moment later there was a heavy step upon the stairs, and then Shelly, gaunt, but brown and strong came into the room.

"Shelly!"

"Mother!"

They were in each other's arms in a moment, while I wiped the tears of joy from my eyes.

I know I ought to have left them, but I could not do so before I told Shelly what was in my mind. As soon therefore as I dared, I told him what would be taking place at the Hall that night.

"You mean that he speaks of me as dead," said Shelly in a voice that was very strange to me.

"Only yesterday," I replied, "I heard him."

"He had a letter months ago telling him of my safety," he said. "When I got back to civilisation after my experiences up in the wilds, I saw an old copy of a Cornish paper, which spoke of my death. It also spoke of my mother as stricken down by the calamity which had befallen her, and that the doctor had the gravest fears concerning her. This made me wonder how I could best convey the news of my safety, and I decided to send a message to Herbert, and to tell him to come here, and break it gently to her."

"And you did this?" I said.

"I did," he replied, "I remember taking it to the post office, although I was almost too ill to walk. I had never immediately afterwards, but I have no doubt about the letter. And then Shelly uttered words which I will not write down, although I did not wonder at his using them."

"Shelly," said Mrs. Pearce, "go to the Hall at once."

"Can you bear me to leave you, mother?" he said.

"I can bear anything now," she cried. "Go, do not wait a minute."

He looked at his mother's pale face, and I saw his lips tremble.

"Will you come with me, Mr. Polakiddy," he said, "I am afraid to go alone."

"You afraid, Shelly," I said. "I never knew you to be afraid of anything in your life."

"I am afraid of what I may do to him," he said.

He did not speak a word during our journey to Bolitho Hall, but in the light of the moon I saw that his face was set and grim. As we passed through the village I heard our chapel choir singing carols, but I do not believe Shelly knew of their existence.

When the servant at the Hall opened the door to us, I thought he would have a fit.

"Master Shelly!" he cried. "My God!"

"Yes, Jenkins, is your mistress in?"

"Yes, sir, they are all in the library together."

"Who do you mean by all of them?"

"Mr. Bolitho, Miss Laura, and Mr. Herbert Tremain."

"We will go to them," said Shelly. "You need not come, Jenkins."

"But air—"

"Yes, Uncle Josiah," he said, "and—and tell her that Laura will come to-morrow."

I left the room as quickly as I could, but I could not help



SOZODONT

Called "The Honest Dentifrice" because through sixty years no honest effort has been spared to give the public a dentifrice that the teeth require. It is an alkaline, slightly astringent, deliciously fragrant deodorizer and tonic for the tooth and mouth structure. Use Sozodont. Absolutely pure.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

April 20th, 1910.

BURMA MARKET.

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 1st class, 20

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 2nd class, 15

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 3rd class, 10

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 4th class, 5

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 5th class, 2

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 6th class, 1

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 7th class, 0.5

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 8th class, 0.2

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 9th class, 0.1

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 10th class, 0.05

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 11th class, 0.02

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 12th class, 0.01

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 13th class, 0.005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 14th class, 0.002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 15th class, 0.001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 16th class, 0.0005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 17th class, 0.0002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 18th class, 0.0001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 19th class, 0.00005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 20th class, 0.00002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 21st class, 0.00001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 22nd class, 0.000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 23rd class, 0.000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 24th class, 0.000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 25th class, 0.0000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 26th class, 0.0000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 27th class, 0.0000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 28th class, 0.00000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 29th class, 0.00000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 30th class, 0.00000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 31st class, 0.000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 32nd class, 0.000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 33rd class, 0.000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 34th class, 0.0000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 35th class, 0.0000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 36th class, 0.0000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 37th class, 0.00000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 38th class, 0.00000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 39th class, 0.00000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 40th class, 0.000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 41st class, 0.000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 42nd class, 0.000000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 43rd class, 0.0000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 44th class, 0.0000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 45th class, 0.0000000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 46th class, 0.00000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 47th class, 0.00000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 48th class, 0.00000000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 49th class, 0.000000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 50th class, 0.000000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 51st class, 0.000000000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 52nd class, 0.0000000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 53rd class, 0.0000000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 54th class, 0.0000000000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 55th class, 0.00000000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 56th class, 0.00000000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 57th class, 0.00000000000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 58th class, 0.000000000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 59th class, 0.000000000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 60th class, 0.000000000000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 61st class, 0.0000000000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 62nd class, 0.0000000000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 63rd class, 0.0000000000000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 64th class, 0.00000000000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 65th class, 0.00000000000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 66th class, 0.00000000000000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 67th class, 0.000000000000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 68th class, 0.000000000000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 69th class, 0.000000000000000000001

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 70th class, 0.0000000000000000000005

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 71st class, 0.0000000000000000000002

Mei Lung Pa Yau—Roof, 72nd class, 0.0000000000000000000001

CITY OF DIVORCE.

NEVADA'S GREAT CENTER FOR UNHAPPY.

The New York correspondent of the Daily

Telegraph wrote on April 3rd—

There is going to be a concerted action with

the object of ending the career of Reno, Nevada,

as the divorce colony of the United States. A

bill is shortly to be introduced into the local

legislature extending the period during which

an applicant for divorce must actually reside in

the divorce city from six months to one year.

Many prominent men who oppose the system

which makes divorce merely a matter of spending

one's holidays in a resort famous for its

exquisite climate are planning a campaign with

the idea of removing what many regard as a

stigma upon the State of Nevada.

A lady correspondent of the New York

World, who is on a visit to Reno, sends in-

teresting details of life in that city, towards which

she says, "thousands of eyes turn longingly with

silent or expressed desire. 'Oh, if I could

only get there, that refuge for disappointed

hope!"

"What," she exclaims, "would our new-

papers be without Reno? Even those who dis-

approve of Reno the most never fail to read

a story dated from there, if only for the

pleasant titillation of being shocked. There is

an apprehension in certain quarters that the

city is already casting its shadow over Reno,

and the election this coming November may

retire this fair town into the mountainous

oblivion into which Sioux Falls has already

slunk. So all ye who have been taking comfort

for many moons in the thought that if things

came to the worst there was always Reno to

revert to, haste ye here at once, because if a

change is made, it will be in January, and

there is just time to get under the wire.

"When you reach Reno you dash into the

casinos, select a smartest little town you ever

saw. Waiting at the depot for the arrival of

the limited are porters in uniform from the

local, several of whom are grinning broadly

and waiting to welcome a visitor from the East.

Drawn up at the platform are all kinds of

vehicles, from the dusty hackback to a Pan-

hard car. As you step off the train you glance

across the cinder-pit station, and there, in

enormous letters, you read the word 'Divorce.'

"Goodness, what can that be?" you say to your-

self, and then, drawn by that magic word, you

approach closer to discover, in very small

letters the further legend—'Divorce'—and

to buy yourself a pair of trousers."

"In the dining-room of the leading hotels—

is a town of 15,000 people—the obliging wait-

resses point out the divorcees. There is a whole

table of women, all establishing residences, who

have become acquainted with one another, and

who prefer to eat together instead of in soli-

tude. Over at the side is a woman of 40, who

is suing, and who is chaperoned by her grow-

ing daughter. Several trays leave the dining-

room. 'Just go! Just go! Just go!' they say,

it was all in the papers; but her meals in her

room, but she'll get mighty tired of her before

her time is up, says the girl.

"The colonists are called 'divorcees' or

'divorced,' according to whether suits are filed

or not. Reno is surrounded by mountains.

These are varied in their character and glorious

in coloring. Some of the peaks are snow-

covered, and some are inaccessible, but others

have splendid runs for automobiles and some

THE SILVER MARKET.

Subjoined is Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's

circular dated April 9th—

The silver market during the past week has

been very steady, the quotations showing slight

fluctuations between 24 1/2 and 24 3/4, to-day's

price being 24 1/2. China has been a fairly

persistent seller, owing probably to the im-

proved Chinese import trade, and these sales have

enabled the demand from the Indian bazar

and elsewhere to be filled without disturbing

the market. A shipment of over £500,000 to

Bombay this week in addition to other out-

lets has considerably reduced the stock in Lon-

don, but as the rate of buying lately has been

forward delivery, yesterday silver went to

a discount, though to-day the quotations are

level. The near future of the market depends

largely on whether China continues to sell, but

in view of the renewed activity in India and

some Continental buying the undernote of the

market appears good.

The following extracts are taken from Messrs.

Samuel Montagu & Co's circular dated April

8th.

The Continental demand for bar gold has

ceased. The arrivals, amounting to half-a-

million sterling, have been bought by the Bank

of England, with the exception of £205,000

reserved for India. A considerable quantity of

gold coin has been arranged for shipment to

London from the United States of America, and

a small sum from Holland. It is not likely that

more will come from the latter quarter, as the

Dutch Bank rate has been raised to 5 per cent.

During March the price of silver made steady

recovery from the first day—on which was re-

gistered the lowest prices for cash and two

months, viz., 23 1/2 and 23 3/4, to the last day

of the month, when both prices were fixed at

24 1/2, the highest quotations—exactly one

penny rise in the quotation for cash.

Whilst the Indian bazar was recovering

breath after the tussle with the blow of Feb-

ruary 25 many foreign countries bought freely,

and close on half-a-million pounds worth left

this side for the Continent.

The Indian bazar has been a substantial buyer,

and the amount that will leave by the settlement

steamer is likely to exceed £400,000. So large a

shipment is far from an unhealthy sign, for in

view of the comparative small stocks in India,

it implies that the absorption of substantial

amounts is anticipated at that country.

GETTING WEAKER EVERY DAY.

THIS COLOMBIAN YOUNG LADY WAS IN A

PARADOXICAL CONDITION INDEED UNTIL

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

CURED HER DECLINE, RESTORED HER

STRENGTH,

MADE HER "STRONG, HAPPY AND HEALTHY."

Few would think looking at the bright

healthy young face in the portrait which adorns

this page that the possessor was for two and a

half years so weakened in body and spirit by

that blood-poverty which is called "Decline,"

and which is the beginning of consumption,

that life lost all charm and interest for her.

Yet such actually was the case, as Miss E. E.

de Silva related in the following words when

called upon at her home, "Clery House," Elie

Horne Road, Matval, Colombo.

"I fell into a 'decline' about two and a half

years ago," said Miss de Silva, "and became a

constant sufferer from dizzying headaches.

Spots seemed to be floating before my vision

when these headaches were at their worst, and

my eyes also pained me greatly, especially when

I was in a bright light.

"When you reach Reno you dash into the</

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 30th	See Special of Call
LONDON and ANTWERP	SARDINIA	Noon, 5th	Freight and Passage.
ANG COLOMBO, Port SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	May	
MOJI, KOBE and YOKO	JAPAN	About 7th	Freight and Passage.
HAMA	Capt. W. B. Palmer, R.N.R.	May	
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	Noon, 12th	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. Powell	May	

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent
Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 1st May, 11 A.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 3rd May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 5th May, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 6th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 8th May, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 10th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 12th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COCKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 28th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloons.

PAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINTAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloons, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, 945 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 30th April, 1910.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
10

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 3rd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd May, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 6th May, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 7th May, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 13th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 17th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad, Davao, Singapore, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sui. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 30th April, 1910.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS
14

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 1st May, at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCOW.	TUESDAY, 3rd May, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCOW.	FRIDAY, 6th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"CATHAY"	On 3rd May.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CANTON"	Middle of May.
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN and GOTHENBURG	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 26th May.

For Further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).
1910.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 tons gross	Sail June 25th, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 "	Aug. 24th, at Noon.
S.S. BUOY MARU	10,500 "	Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to
N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	IYO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	7,000	WED'DAY, 11th May at Daylight.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Eraser	9,000	WED'DAY, 25th May, at Daylight.
	TANGO MARU Capt. A. Christiansen	9,000	WED'DAY, 9th June, at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. S. Horiuchi	7,000	SATURDAY, 21st May, noon KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Sato	7,000	TUESDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 21st June, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 13th May, at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pynes	6,000	TUESDAY, 3rd May.
DALNY, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU Capt. H. Peterson	7,000	WED'DAY, 4th May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	WED'DAY, 11th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes	5,000	WED'DAY, 11th May.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Somers	9,000	THURSDAY, 12th May, at Noon.

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Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries Deck Passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER
Hongkong, 16th April, 1910.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 30th April, Noon
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 7th May, Noon

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
HOMEWARD.

OUTWARD.	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ 2nd May.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	4th May.
S.S. SUEVIA	18th May.
S.S. WESTPHALIA	2nd June.
S.S. ARABIA	15th June.
S.S. SCANDIA	30th June.
S.S. SEGOWIA	13th July.
S.S. SAKONIA	28th July.
S.S. SLAVONIA	10th Aug.

Further Particulars, apply to—
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND
RAILWAY AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKO-HAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WED'DAY, 18th May, at Noon.
	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 15th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted cargo for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSAI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	SUNDAY, 1st May, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO	WED'DAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	THURSDAY, 12th May, at 8 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER
877

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OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS of 1910, and THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION of 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office—
32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

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\$14.00 PER CASE.

FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM THE

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

HONGKONG & MANILA
From April 30th to 6th May, 1910.

	HIGH WATER.	LOW WATER.
	Mean Time.	Mean Time.
1st May	11.45	1.15
2nd May	11.45	1.15
3rd May	11.45	1.15
4th May	11.45	1.15
5th May	11.45	1.15
6th May	11.45	1.15

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar* left Yap on the 24th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

The E. & A. str. *Empire* left Port Darwin on the 27th inst., for Manila via Timor.

The C.N. Co. str. *Changsha* left Australia on the 27th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 21st prox.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Apar str. *Gregory* Apar from Calcutta left Singapore on the 27th inst. at afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* left Yokohama on the 25th inst., and is due here on the 3rd prox.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Derfflinger*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 6th inst., left Colombo on the 23rd inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Montreal* left Vancouver for Hongkong via usual ports of call on Wednesday the 15th inst. a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The H.A. Line str. *C. Fred. Lacaze* left Shanghai on the 27th inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Bank Line Ltd. str. *Oceanic* left Victoria, B.C., on the 9th inst. for Hongkong via Japan Ports.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru* from Tacoma, left Moji for this port via Manila on the 29th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 10th prox.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
Hongkong Observatory, April 29th

	Previous Day	On the day	On the day
	at 4 p.m.	at 4 p.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.93	29.91
Temperature	83	78	77
Humidity	80	80	80
Wind Direction	WNW	E	E
" Force	1	3	3
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 23th..... 84
Lowest open air Temperature on 23th..... 71.

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